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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NORSK HYDRO ASA [NO/NO]; N-0240 Oslo (NO).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): JOHNSTAD, Svein, Erling [NO/NO]; Gullstølslien 19, N-5152 Bønes (NO). KONG, Fan-Nian [CN/NO]; Langbølgen 71, N-1150 Oslo (NO). WESTERDAHL, Harald [NO/NO]; Haugerås, N-2072 Dal (NO).

(74) Agent: JOHNSEN, Venche, Høines; Norsk Hydro ASA, N-0240 Oslo (NO).

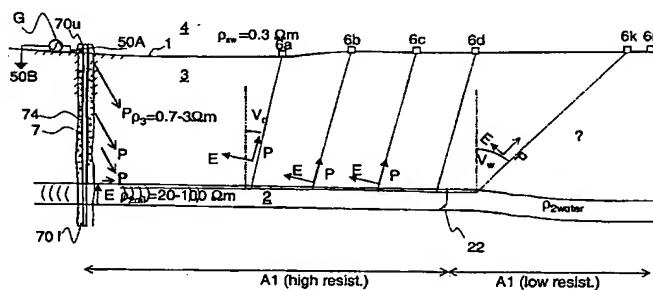
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(54) Title: A METHOD FOR MONITORING A HIGH-RESISTIVITY RESERVOIR ROCK FORMATION



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(57) Abstract: A method for monitoring a high-resistivity reservoir rock formation (2) below one or more less resistive formations (3), comprising the following steps: Transmitting an electromagnetic signal (S) propagating from near a seafloor or land surface (1) by means of an electromagnetic transmitter (5) powered by a voltage signal generator (G). The electromagnetic signal (S) propagates from the seafloor (1) and is guided along a conductive string (7) to the high-resistivity formation (2), and propagates as a guided-wave electromagnetic signal (S₂) at a relatively higher speed (V₂) inside the high-resistivity formation (2) than a propagation speed (V₃) in the less resistive formations (3). The guided-wave electromagnetic signal (S₂) gives rise to an upward refracting electromagnetic signal (R₃) having the relatively lower propagation speed (V₃) in the less resistive formations (3) and having an exit angle nearer to the normal N to the interface between said high-resistivity formation (2) and the lower-resistivity formation (3), and gives rise to a steeply rising refraction wave front (F₃). The refracted electromagnetic wave front (F₃) comprising refracted electromagnetic signals (R₃) is detected along an array of sensor antennas (6a, 6b, 6c, ..., 6k, ..., 6n) along the seafloor, the array having a direction away from the transmitter (5). In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the electromagnetic transmitter (5) comprises an antenna (50) transmitting the electromagnetic signal (S) to an upper end (70 U) of an electrically conductive string (7), e.g. a steel casing or liner, the upper end (70 U) being arranged near said seafloor (1).